Losses due to floods

245. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage to the crops-human life, cattle, habitation and highways due to floods in the various parts of the country in last three years, up to date;

(b) the details in terms of value of the damaged crops and the area affected, human lives lost, cattle drowned, houses collapsed and highways damaged, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the steps taken/contemplated to be taken, to find a permanent solution to endemic floods;

(d) whether Government have a mechanism to monitor the actual disbursal of help to the affected persons, so that the scam is not repeated; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (d) Details showing the year-wise damage to crops, human lives, catties and habitation during the last three year *i.e.* 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given in the statement (See below). The estimated everage value of damage to crops and houses du to heavy rains and floods in the last three years *i.e.* from 2002 to 2004 comes to approximately Rs. 984.329 crore and Rs. 751.739 crore respectively.

(c) Flood cannot be fully controlled. It is managed from place to place on the technical merits of the problem. However, flood Management being within the purview of the States, the schemes for flood control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments. The role of Central Government is technical, catalytic and promotional in nature.

Central Government has been initiating various measures for assisting the States in the management of flood. The Rashtriya Barh Ayog and several other Expert Committees have been constituted by the Government from time to time to study the problem relating to floods and its management, the recommendations of which were sent to the respective State Governments for implementation. Ganga Flood Control Commission for Ganga Basin States prepared comprehensive Plans on Flood Management for all the 23 river systems of Ganga. Likewise,

Brahmaputra Board prepared Master Plans for Flood Management for the Brahmaputra, Barak and its major tributaries. These plans were forwarded to concerned State Governments for implementation.

In order to mitigate the damage from floods, a nationwide flood forecasting and warning system, as a non-structural measure, has been established by the Central Water Commission, which issues flood forecasts at 173 stations.

As a long-term measure for flood management, agreement has been reached with Nepal for survey and investigation and preparation of detailed Project Reports for Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage Cum Diversion Scheme for which a Joint Project Office has already been opened in Nepal in August 2004. This Project envisages flood control as one of the major benefits. The Government of India has also been providing Central assistance to the Sate Governments to take up critical anti erosion/flood management works.

(d) and (e) As per the existing Scheme for financing relief expenditure, the State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures in the areas affected by natural calamities and for distribution of relief on ground. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistic support, where necessary.

As per the Relief Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), the expenditure is to be incurred according to the approved items and norms of expenditure. The Ministry of Home Affairs has prescribed a performa for submission of information by the State Governments on expenditure from CRF/NCCF, on a monthly basis. The Ministry of Home Affairs have also requested the State Governments to maintain proper record of relief operations and distribution with a view to have transparency in Relief Operations.

The States Accountant Generals have also been requested to monitor the expenditure as per the items and norms of assistance. The Schemes *inter alia* provide that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India would cause audit of CRF every year in terms of the purpose of the CRF Scheme. The State Government shall furnish a copy of the audit report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of CRF to the Ministry of Finance and to the Ministry-of Home Affairs.

Statement

State-wise details of damage due to heavy rains/floods/landslides during the last three years

(Provisional)

		Years											
		2002-03				2003-04				2004-05			
Sl. No.	State	Lives No	Cattle No	House No.	Crops in lakh	Lives No.	Cattle No	House No.	Crops (in lakh	Lives No.	Cattle cost No.		Crops (in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		14
1.	Andhra	7	.	800	-	-	.	-	-	_	-		.
2.	Arunachal	11	20	7	0.10	43	12785	2115	048	11	-		0.92
3.	Assam	41	482	1982	3 30	30	108	4641	3.82	448	2256		1258
4	Bihar	434	1380	39609	8.10	241	106	45175	6.05	731	2673		13.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	30	3058	44367	0.85	-	-		-
6	Gujarat	134	1152	2753	-	139	1071	13878	1.09	171	637		-
7.	Harvana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	766		081
8.	Himachal		-	-	-	89	452	2924	0.16	3	2		0.58
9.	Jammu &	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
10	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	29	23	4183	0.07	-	-		-
11.	Kerala	84	-	6987	858	32	-	2886	028	139		1578	-
12	Madhva	4	-	-	-	18	735	30511	1.27	-	-		-
13	Maharashrta	138	593	1346	-	260	977	.9459	-	283	582		1.00
14	Manipur	2	-	3024	049	-	-	-	-	-	.		-
15.	Meghalava	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	4913		-
16	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		2	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		211	0004
18	Orissa	-	-	-	-	60	2474	18484	4.78	7		95	0.4
19	Puniab	-	-	-	-	-	.-	-	-	17	482		028
20	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2364	0.17	-	-		-
21	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		300	-
22	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	92		1.55
23	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		1404	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	6	15	1615	0.33	980	3304	32224	1292	25	-		-
25	Uttaranchal	33	87	541	neg	20	300	499	-	43	16		-
26	West Bangal	4	-	1758	0.26	18	-	11917	0.04	2		768	0.451